

Relative Clauses:

Qui vs. Que (who, whom, which or that)

Qui is used when the word following it is a verb, and que is used when followed by a noun or pronoun. Que becomes qu' before a silent h or a vowel.

For example:

Le professeur que tous les étudiants adorent.

La maison qui est en briques.

\* When the verb of the relative clause is conjugated with avoir, the past participle agrees with "que" in gender and number.

For example:

Les jeunes filles qu'il a invitées.

Les fleurs que Marie a arrosées.

\* When the verb of the relative clause is conjugated with être, the past participle agrees with qui in gender and number.

For example:

Les calculatrices qui sont tombées.